

IV.—*Descriptions of NEW SPECIES of Birds of the Families TANAGRIDÆ, CUCULIDÆ, and TROCHILIDÆ, with a Note on PANTERPE INSIGNIS.*

BY GEO. N. LAWRENCE.

Read June 13th, 1864.

FAM. TANAGRIDÆ.

1. **Saltator fulviventris**, nov. sp.

Entire upper plumage and sides of the head dull olive green; quills blackish brown edged with olive green; tail feathers blackish brown with greyish olive margins; superciliary stripe yellow; chin and throat pale fulvous, deeper in color on the lower part, and bordered on each side with a line of black; breast fulvous tinged with olive, abdomen reddish fulvous; under tail coverts rather light rufous; under wing coverts pale reddish fulvous, outer edge of shoulder pale yellow; sides under the wings brownish olive; bill black at the base, fleshy brown at the end; tarsi and toes brown.

Length about nine inches; wing 4; tail $4\frac{1}{4}$; bill $\frac{1}{16}$; tarsi 1.

Habitat.—Paraguay. Collected on Capt. T. J. Page's Expedition; marked on the label "eyes dark green, legs dark."

Remarks.—This does not appear to resemble any species with which I am acquainted; the yellow superciliaries, fulvous under coloring, and dark tail with an olive upper plumage, seem peculiar characteristics.

2. **Tachyphonus tibialis**, nov. sp.

Male. Head, cheeks, chin, wings, and tail deep black; ear coverts, upper and under plumage fuliginous or sooty black, darker on the back and rump, greyish on the hind neck and under surface; upper part of the breast tinged with yellowish olive; thighs of a clear light yellow; bill black; tarsi and toes dark brown.

Length $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; wing $3\frac{3}{4}$; tail $3\frac{3}{4}$; bill $\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi 1.

JUNE, 1864.

4

ANN. LYC. NAT. HIST. VOL. VIII.

Habitat.—Costa Rica, San Jose.

The specimens of the Family Tanagridæ, belonging to the Smithsonian Institution, were sent me for examination by Prof. Baird; among them were the two species above named, which I think have not been heretofore described.

3. **Tachyphonus Napensis**, nov. sp.

Male. Glossy black; crest of a reddish fulvous orange; smaller wing coverts, and also the under wing coverts white; rump and hypochondriacal region chestnut; bill and feet black.

Length 6 inches; wing $3\frac{1}{8}$; tail $2\frac{1}{16}$; bill $\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi $\frac{5}{8}$.

Habitat.—Napo River. In my collection.

Remarks.—Somewhat like *T. surinamus*, but smaller, the crest deeper in color and less in extent; the most marked difference, however, is in the color of the rump, which is reddish chestnut, instead of pale fulvous, as in *T. surinamus*.

FAM. CUCULIDÆ.

4. **Coccyzus Julieni**, nov. sp.

Front ashy, upper plumage greenish with a tinge of brown on the head, wings, and back; tail olive green with the shafts of the central feathers pale rufous, the three outer feathers end with dull white, and the exterior web of the outer one is of the same color for two-thirds its length from the end; quills olive brown, the greater coverts and the secondaries on their outer webs tinged with pale rufous; the throat and the upper part of the breast is of a clear grey, the abdomen, under tail coverts, and inner lining of wings white; upper mandible black except on the sides at the base, where it is orange-yellow, under mandible orange-yellow, with the tip black; tarsi and toes black.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; wing 5; tail $4\frac{7}{8}$; bill $\frac{7}{8}$; tarsi $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Habitat.—Sombrero.

Remarks.—Obtained by Mr. Alexis A. Julien, in compliment to whom I have named it.

Differs from the other yellow-billed West India species, in being without any rufous coloring below or on the quills.

FAM. TROCHILIDÆ.

5. *Urochroa leucura*, nov. sp.

Upper plumage shining grass green, becoming coppery-bronze on the rump and upper tail-coverts; two central tail feathers dull bronzy green, blackish purple at the end, the four other feathers on each side white, the outer feather margined broadly and the other feathers narrowly on the outer webs, with dull black, and a narrow edging of the same color near the end on the inner webs of the three outer ones, but a broader margin on that of the feather next the central; wings brownish purple; throat brilliant dark blue; chin, sides of the neck, breast, and sides of the abdomen shining green; middle of abdomen dull dark ash; under tail-coverts bronzed coppery olive; bill and feet black.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; wing $2\frac{7}{8}$; tail $1\frac{3}{4}$; bill $1\frac{3}{16}$.

Habitat.—Ecuador.

Remarks.—This is closely allied to *U. Bougueri* (Bourc.). It may possibly be that species, and it is with some hesitation that I venture to describe it as distinct; there are some differences, however, of color and markings which I cannot reconcile.

Mr. Gould, in Monog. Troch. (where a fine figure of *U. Bougueri* is given) describes that species as having the sides of the head and the upper plumage of a dark coppery bronze, becoming brighter or more coppery on the upper tail-coverts. In the present bird, with the exception of a very slight tinge on the crown, the rump and upper tail-coverts only are coppery, the rest of the upper plumage being green. The two species differ materially in the color of the tail. Mr. Gould states that *U. Bougueri* has "the two centre and the outer tail feather on each side purplish black; the remaining tail-feathers white,

broadly margined externally, etc., with purplish black." In my species the central feathers are dark green, and all the others white, margined with dull black.

Two specimens examined differ only in one (apparently not so mature), having the inner web of the feather on each side, next the central ones, almost entirely black, clouded white in the middle.

6. *Urosticte ruficrissa*, nov. sp.

Male. Entire upper plumage deep grass green; wings brownish purple; tail-feathers dull bronzy green, the four central largely tipped with pale creamy white, below the white these feathers are washed with coppery bronze, the other tail feathers being also largely so towards their ends; throat of a deep luminous emerald green; breast and abdomen grass green; crissum of a rather light rufous; bill black; feet dark brown.

Length about $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; wing $2\frac{5}{16}$; tail $1\frac{3}{16}$; bill $\frac{7}{8}$.

Habitat.—Ecuador.

Remarks.—In a collection from Ecuador, I was much gratified by finding a second species of this remarkable form, the only representative of the genus heretofore being *U. Benjamini*, Bourc. It differs from that species in being larger in all its proportions, in not having a violet mark beneath the luminous throat (which is of a much deeper green), nor the white spot behind the eye; the crissum is rufous which in the other is green; the form of the tail and the white markings on the central feathers are precisely as in *U. Benjamini*, but it is more deeply forked, the outer feathers extending half an inch beyond the middle ones, or twice as much as those of that species.

7. *Ramphomicon olivaceus*, nov. sp.

Male. Entire upper plumage, including the tail, dull bronzy olive green; wings light bronzy purplish brown; the gorget, of brilliant scale-like feathers, is emerald green on the chin, ending in more elongated

feathers of fiery crimson which terminate with violet purple; under plumage dull brownish olive; vent light fulvous grey; under tail-coverts dull bronzy olive green, each feather margined narrowly with greyish fulvous; bill and feet black.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; wing $3\frac{3}{4}$; tail $2\frac{7}{8}$; bill $\frac{9}{16}$.

Habitat.—Bolivia, La Paz.

Remarks.—This exceeds in size any species of the same genus, the wings longer and the bill stouter, the feet and claws are strikingly large and strong.

The only species it at all resembles is *R. heteropogon*, but that has a bright green crown, and the upper plumage is of a shining green and reddish bronze, whereas the one now described is of a uniform olive; the feet and bill of *R. heteropogon* are feeble compared with those of the new species, the feet and claws of which are twice the size of those in the other.

The above described species, received at the Smithsonian Institution in a collection from Bolivia, was sent to me for examination; it also contained some valuable additions to their museum, viz. *Orcotrochilus Estellæ*, *Ramphomicron Stanleyi*, etc.

In a collection from Costa Rica, also belonging to the Smithsonian Institution, I found a specimen of *Panterpe insignis*, Cab.; the example described by Mr. Cabanis was, I believe, unique at the time it was figured by Mr. Gould in his Monograph of the Trochilidæ. The specimen agrees exactly with Mr. Cabanis's description; it is a very beautiful and well marked species. In the same collection are specimens which I have concluded to be females of this species, and of which I add a description, as this sex has not been heretofore known. It differs in some of its colors and markings very decidedly from the male, and but for their coming together I should have been at a loss where to place them.

Panterpe insignis, female.

Upper plumage shining grass green, crown duller and of a coppery tinge; middle tail feathers bronzy grass green, the other tail feathers of this color except one third at their ends, where they are black ending in very pale buff; wings purplish brown; a broad white mark extends back from the eye over the ear, below which is a broad mark of black running from under the eye down the side of the neck; entire under plumage dark rufous; thighs black as in the male; bill black; under tail coverts greyish buff.

Length 4 inches; wing $2\frac{5}{16}$; tail $1\frac{3}{8}$; bill $1\frac{3}{16}$.

V.—*Summary of a METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER for the Year 1863, kept in the City of New York.*

BY PROFESSOR ORAN W. MORRIS.

Read June 18th, 1864.

THE year 1863 was warmer than any year for the last ten, being 1.62° more than the mean, and $.369^{\circ}$ more than 1861, which was considered a warm year. The highest temperature of 1863 was not quite as high, nor the lowest as low as some of the years, but a more uniform warmth prevailed during the whole year. The quantity of water from rain and melted snow was 1.37 inch greater than in any other of the ten years, and 6.303 inches above the average for the same time.

The following remarks on each month include notices of the phenomena that occurred in each, and a comparison with the previous nine years. The table shows the maximum, minimum, and mean of the barometer and thermometer, the quantity of rain and melted snow, and the prevailing wind for each month.

The month of January was warmer than any January, except 1858, and quite variable. The thermometer at 7 A.M. of the 15th was at 56.8° , and fell in 24 hours 36.8° . The barometer at 7 A.M. of the 16th was 29.216 inches, and at 7 A.M. of the 18th